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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1874. NO. 269.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

Tilton's Replication.

Misrepresentations of the Committee's Counsel.

Beecher's Confession Made to Several Persons Named to the Committee.

Tilton Wants to be Sued for Libel,

Or Other Witnesses Put Under Oath.

Butler's Connection With the Case.

Beecher Jovial in the Preparation of His Testimony.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE SEEKS AN INTERVIEW WITH TILTON.

A Complete Change of Front Not Unlikely.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Brooklyn *Argus* this afternoon publishes a supplementary statement from Mr. Tilton, in the form of an interview with one of its reporters, in which Mr. Tilton says:

Tilton's Supplementary Statement.

All accounts of his cross-examinations by the Committee have been incorrect, one-sided, half malicious misrepresentations of him, furnished to reporters by counsel of the Committee, for which the Committee themselves are not responsible. The latter have a grave case on their hands, and are wise enough to acknowledge its gravity; but the counsel are full of tricks and stratagems to belittle and distort it. They will in the end be

THE TWO WORST BEATEN ATTORNEYS

who ever conducted a case. They have made a hideous blunder in diverting their examination from the facts at issue into an inquiry into the names and characters of his (Tilton's) female acquaintances. This gives him the right to institute a counter inquiry into the standing of the ladies of Mr. Beecher's acquaintance. He informed the Committee yesterday that he deprecated such a plan of battle, but if forced upon him by the Committee's counsel he could draw

A SWORD WITH TWO EDGES

to their one. If this aspect is to characterize the remainder of the controversy, it would be better for Mr. Beecher if he had never been born. Replying to a statement printed in this morning's papers that he told the Committee he had no other

EVIDENCE OF BEECHER'S ADULTERY,

except what Mrs. Tilton told him, Mr. Tilton said to the reporter:

"I wish you would do me the favor to say, through the columns of the *Argus*, that, though I have hitherto declined being interviewed concerning my appearance before the Committee, and have steadfastly remained silent concerning the proceeding in the Committee, yet the above report, coming as it does from the Committee's counsel, is an absolute falsification. I told the Committee distinctly that Mr. Beecher had

CONFESSED HIS ADULTERY

to me; that he had confessed it to Mr. Moulton; that he had confessed it to other persons, whom I named; and, furthermore, I gave the names of several persons who for the last four years have been perfectly well aware that Mr. Moulton's entire connection with this case, from the beginning to the end, has been based on the one and only corner-stone of Mr. Beecher's criminality.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE COMMITTEE.

I asked that all these persons be produced before the Committee. I asked, furthermore, for the privilege of being present to cross-examine Mr. Beecher and other witnesses. I still further suggested that the case had come to be of such magnitude that it would be better for the Committee to dismiss this informal examination, in which no one but myself has thus far spoken under oath, and adjourn to meet in courts. I expressed a

WILLINGNESS TO BE SUED

for libel, or to be put in any other way before a tribunal which could compel witnesses to testify under oath, and which could punish perjury with the State prison.

IF BEECHER WOULD SWEAR TO IT.

If this case, with all the facts which lie behind it, revealed and unrevealed, were now before a criminal court, instead of a voluntary Committee, and if Mr. Beecher's printed statement had been made under oath, subject to cross-questioning and overthrow, he would indeed be compelled to 'step down and out.' I feel at liberty to speak freely, because Mr. Beecher's counsel have falsified me to the world and I have no recourse but to smite them in the face."

It is Likely to Go to Court.

It is stated now that there is a strong pressure upon the Committee making investigation into what is commonly known as the Beecher scandal, to throw open its sessions and have the examinations public day by day. It seems likely that the scandal will drift into the Courts.

HOW BUTLER GOT INTO THE CASE.

The connection of General Butler is said to have been brought about as follows: Mr. Butler has been counsel for Mr. Frank Moulton for some time. When the war on Mr. Beecher was re-opened, Mr. Moulton went to Gen. Butler, with all of the letters and documents in his possession, and laid them before him. On last Monday evening Gen. Butler went to see Gen. Tracey, of the counsel for Beecher, and told him that as counsel for Mr. Moulton he could not afford to have the Committee meet on Monday night. He must arrange to have one or two of the members away, so that there would not be a quorum. The Committee insisted upon hearing Mr. Tilton's charges, whereupon Mr. Butler proceeded to Mr. Moulton's office, procured the manuscripts, returned and read them. Their belief up to Monday night was that Mr. Tilton was a slanderer, then, it is said, they thought more gravely of the question, and on Thursday afternoon they talked with Mr. Tilton of a reconciliation.

MR. BEECHER IN GOOD SPIRITS.

Mr. Beecher remained in his residence yesterday, and saw no visitors. Gen. Tracey called on him in the morning and in the evening, and says that he was jovial and in good spirits, and at work on his coming testimony. He will testify before the Committee very soon, and Mrs. Tilton is to testify again at length; then Mr. Moulton is to be called on. There is a prospect of reaching an end by next week, when all the testimony that has been taken will be made public, with the verdict of the Committee.

CHAIRMAN SAGE INTERVIEWS TILTON—CHANGE OF FRONT IMMINENT.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Mr. Henry W. Sage, Chairman of the Beecher Investigating Committee, had a long interview with Mr. Tilton at the house of the latter, this morning. It is rumored that a complete change of front is to be made, and that Mr. Sage's visit to Mr. Tilton was full of significance.

MRS. OVERINGTON EXAMINED BY THE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Beecher Examining Committee resumed its session this evening at the residence of Mr. Augustus Storrs, Brooklyn. Mrs. Overington was examined at some length with reference to the statements made by Mr. Tilton to her and her husband. The Committee refused all information relative to the investigation.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1874.

A VERDICT OF GUILTY, BUT THE PRISONER ABSENT.

James Caughlan, the wealthy contractor of Hoboken, who has been on trial in that city for the past few days on a charge of bigamy, has been found guilty. Caughlan is the court-room yesterday after the charge of the Judge, and has not been seen since.

HOLLIE HOLBROOK RELEASED AND REARRESTED.

Mollie Holbrook, who has been here in custody on a telegram from the Chief of Police of Chicago, was to-day brought before Justice Lawrence on a writ of *habeas corpus* and discharged, the Assistant District Attorney consenting. She was immediately rearrested by the Deputy Sheriff, and a new writ was issued.

MULLEN BREAKS DOWN.

Mr. Mullen, who attempted to walk five hundred miles in six days, fell so disgracefully short of the mark last night, that the manager of the Hippodrome, at the close of the performance, put a stop to the affair. The total number of miles walked yesterday was nineteen, and since the start, on Sunday night, one hundred and fifty-seven.

THE INDICTED INSPECTORS.

The cases of the indicted Inspectors of election were called to-day in the Court of General Sessions, and their trial set for the 1st Monday in September.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

SMALL-POX AT NEW MARKET.

LONDON, July 24.—There is an alarming outbreak of small-pox at New Market. Upwards of sixty cases are already reported. The authorities have asked the Jockey Club to permit them to convert their grand stand into a hospital wherein the infected persons may be quartered.

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF LORDS ON THE RECOGNITION OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell asked whether the Government had made any remonstrance to France against the connivance of her authorities in the violation of the Spanish frontier by Carlists. He especially referred to the rumors that the French Government had interfered with Spain in a manner contrary to friendly relations and the law of nations; that Carlists escaping into France, instead of being returned had been furnished with passports and permitted to cross and recross the frontier. He urged that, in according an ordinary courtesy, due from one civilized country to another, there should be no unnecessary delay in the formal recognition of the Spanish Government by that of Great Britain.

The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that Spain had not asked England to interfere. He considered that the recognition of the Spanish Government at present would be premature. When the time arrived, it would be better that such recognition should be the collective act of the European powers.

PARLIAMENT TO BE PROROGUED AUGUST 8TH.

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Disraeli announced that the Land Transfer, the Judicature and the Endowed Schools bills would be withdrawn, and Parliament prorogued on the 8th of August.

France.

CONSIDERATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS POSTPONED—MOTION FOR PROROGATION TO BE DEBATED ON TUESDAY.

PARIS, July 24.—In the Assembly to-day, M. Batbie presented the report of the Committee of Thirty on the General Electoral bill.

The Marquis of Castellane moved that the consideration of the Constitutional bills be postponed until after recess.

M. Malatre, a Bonapartist and an extensive industrial proprietor, moved that the Assembly, after voting the budget, be prorogued until January 5, 1875. A recess, he said, would do no harm to trade.

M. Chabaud La Tour, Minister of the Interior, said the Government was still desirous of having a vote on the Constitutional bills, but would submit to the decision of this Assembly.

M. de Castellane's motion was carried, and that of M. Malatre was declared "urgent," by a vote of 395 yeas to 308 nays. The House then appointed Tuesday next for debate on the latter motion, and proceeded to the consideration of the budget. The general impression is that none of the Constitutional bills are able to command a majority in the Assembly. The Right feared the fate of their project would demonstrate the powerlessness of the Assembly and render a dissolution inevitable. It therefore voted for a postponement of the bills. The Left is deeply irritated at the result. President MacMahon has congratulated the Duc de Broglie on his speech of yesterday.

Spain.

PROSPECTS FOR A CONSERVATIVE REPUBLIC.

MADRID, July 24.—It is stated that Castellar and Zouiller are preparing to act in concert for the definite establishment of a conservative republic.

REPORT OF A REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN NAVARRE.

LONDON, July 24.—It is reported from Spain, that General Morionos has won a great victory in Navarre, taking one thousand five hundred Carlists prisoners.

Italy.

THE POPE'S PRIVATE CHAPLAIN.

ROME, July 24.—The announcement that Father Howard would succeed Msg'r de Merode as the Pope's private chaplain, was incorrect. Msg'r Sauminiatelli, until now one of the private chamberlains of his Holiness, has been appointed to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Msg'r de Merode.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Steamships Assyria and Scotia, from New York, and Minister Roon, from Baltimore, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 24, 5 P. M.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day £120,000. Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅝@92¾. 5-20's, 1865, 109; do 1867, 108⅝; 10-40's, 105¾; new 5's, 105¾. New York Central 92; Erie 29½; do preferred 47. Refined petroleum 8½@9d.

FRANKFORT, July 24.—5-20's, 1882, 97¾.

PARIS, July 24.—Rentes 62 francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 8⅝@8⅞; Orleans 8⅞. Sales of 12,000 bales; American 7,200; speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 35s 6d. Cheese 63s. Tallow 44s.

ANTWERP, July 24.—Refined petroleum 29 francs.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER WRECKED.

She Goes Ashore on Watling's Island---No Passengers on Board---Assistance Sent From Nassau---The Vessel a Total Loss.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Nassau advices to the 20th stated that the Pacific Mail Company's steamer City of Guatamala, Captain Helbreth, from New York for Aspinwall, was lost on the northeast point of Watling's Island, Bahamas, on Thursday, July 16th, at midnight. All hands saved.

Later.—By the arrival of the Havana steamer, it has been ascertained that the City of Guatamala struck on the northeast point of Watling's Island, Thursday, the 16th inst., at midnight, six days out from New York. Immediately after striking, the crew commenced throwing the cargo overboard and continued at this work until one o'clock, when the engineer reported the steampipe broken and the vessel bilged. In about two hours after striking, the city of Guatamala had nine feet of water in her hold. The captain then dispatched two boats, one to Fortune Island to intercept a homeward bound vessel, and the other to Nassau. On Sunday, about midnight, Second Officer Lapham, with a crew of six men, arrived at Nassau during a terrific thunder storm. They had encountered heavy weather and frequent squalls during the passage. They were immediately taken care of by the United States Consul, and steps were at once taken to get assistance to the wreck, and the steamer Anna left for the scene. It was reported at the time Officer Lapham left the wreck, that there were twelve feet of water in the steamer's hold. The vessel will be a total wreck, but the remaining cargo will be saved. There were no passengers aboard. Five of the crew of the City of Guatamala took passage on the City of Havana, for New York. No report of the boat dispatched to Fortune Island had been received at Nassau up to the departure of the City of Havana. The vessel was worth $270,000, and was insured for $220,000.

CHICAGO.

Demand of National Board of Underwriters for a Fire Patrol.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Chicago Board of Fire Underwriters this afternoon had under consideration the demand by the National Board of New York, that a fire patrol, consisting of one hundred men, should be established, under pain of the withdrawal by the insurance companies. Much discussion only served to show that the demand could not be complied with, at least at present, and President Clark was instructed to telegraph to New York that nothing has been done in the matter.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for to-day—For the Middle States, partly cloudy weather, with southeast or southwest winds, slight change in temperature and falling barometer. For the Ohio Valley and Lake Region, light rains, with southeast or southwest winds, rising temperature and falling barometer.

The steamships Earl of Lonsdale, from New Castle; Neckar, from Bremen, and Neltusko, from Antwerp, have arrived at New York.

The Sunday School Assembly will open at Fair Point, New York, August 4th, and continue two weeks. The grove in which it is to be held is on the border of Lake Chautauqua.

The pedding games of hand ball, of a series between James Feron and Alderman James O'Brien, of Chicago, against James Casey and James Dunn, of Brooklyn, has been played in Philadelphia and resulted in favor of the Brooklynites.

Mr. A. Mueller, of Munich, the designer of the Tyler-Davidson fountain, in Cincinnati, recommends the erection of a monumental rostrum in the Fifth street square of that city, to serve as a place whereupon the public interests may be discussed.

President Grant, Mrs. Grant, Attorney General Williams, Col. Thomas Scott and a few other friends, will leave Long Branch this morning on a special train for Atlantic City, *via* Camden. At Egg Harbor City the party will remain a few hours.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A JUDICIAL CANDIDATE.

Commissioner Douglass Could be Prevailed Upon.

Western District of Pennsylvania in Demand.

Heavy Payments at the Treasury.

Settling the Cases Approved by the Southern Claims Commission.

Court of Alabama Commissioners Adjourned till October.

Important Decision Concerning the Registry of Vessels.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874.

Judgship of Western Pennsylvania District.

Commissioner Douglass to-day stated that he had no intention of resigning his post at the head of the Internal Revenue service. He says that his friends have interested themselves on his behalf in the event of the retirement of Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the Western District of Pennsylvania, but that he would not give his assent to any movement which would appear like an effort to dispossess Judge McCandless of his seat, as he not only entertains for him the highest respect but also holds him in the closest relations as a friend. The Commissioner said that the law was his profession, that he had long felt a desire to return to it, and if there were a vacancy in the post named and it should be tendered him he would accept.

Heavy Payments at the Treasury.

Register Allison says that there is an unusually large amount of money being paid out of the Treasury just now. Among the items of expenditure, are numerous claims against the Government, the payment of which was authorized at the last session of Congress. This includes the awards of the Southern Claims Commission.

Alabama Commissioners.

The Court of Commissioners for the distribution of the Geneva Award completed their organization to-day by the election of Mr. Charles W. Flanigan as Marshal. The Court took a recess until October 1st, after giving directions about court rooms. During the recess the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Davis, will see that all the papers are properly docketed and ready for business.

Temporary Registers of Vessels.

The Treasury Department has decided that a fine of one hundred dollars attaches severally to the master and owners of a vessel for the non-surrender of a temporary register on her arrival at her home district. In the case of a temporary register issued upon the sale of a vessel out of the home district, a failure to register within ten days works a forfeiture of the vessel.

STEUBENVILLE RACES.

Hartland Wins the Running Race and Logan the Free-for-All Trot.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 24, 1874.

There was a good attendance at the Jefferson Park races this afternoon. The first was a running race. Hartland and Zero entered, and Hartland won; time 1.58 and 2.01.

The second was a free-for-all trot. Silversides, King William, Annie Collins, Logan and General Sherman entered. Silversides took the first heat; time 2.38½. Logan won the race, taking the second, third and fifth heats; time 2:39¼, 2:39, 2:37¾. The fourth was declared a dead heat between Silversides and Logan. Silversides took second money; Annie Collins third.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Another Philadelphia Child Kidnapped.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—A dispatch states that another child, aged four years, was kidnapped yesterday by two men, one colored, who prevailed upon the little fellow to go riding, since when him nothing definite concerning it is known. The parents are well nigh distracted.

Interfering Between Man and Wife.

HARTFORD, CT., July 24.—Elihu Spears killed Charles Davis in West Suffield last night. Spears afterwards cut his own throat, but is still alive. Spears was beating his wife and Davis interfered.

Criminal Suit Against the Chief Engineer of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—A suit was instituted yesterday by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and the St. Louis Railroad Company against Lyman S. Cotton, attorney and civil engineer of the Little Miami branch of that company, for embezzling $16,000. The embezzlement is said to have occurred in the transfer of real estate included in the approaches to the Cincinnati and Newport Railroad bridge, made to the company through third parties, Cotton having brought forward fictitious names as owners of the property, and receiving from the Treasurer of the railroad more than was really paid for the property. Cotton left the city several days ago, and his whereabouts are not known.

Terrible Deed of an Insane Man.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—A *Democrat* special from Seneca, Kansas, says: Charles Cook, a merchant of Bull City, Osburn county, who has been deranged for some time past, thrust the blade of his knife through the brain of his infant child, last Friday, and then beat his own head with a hatchet, breaking his skull, and inflicting mortal injury. Pecuniary trouble is said to have been the cause of his insanity.

An Omaha Son-in-Law Charged with Murder.

OMAHA, July 24.—On Sunday last, Paul Neilson, an old settler, died suddenly of cholera morbus, as it was supposed. The actions of his son-in-law, C. Patterson, in refusing persons a sight and the hasty burial of the remains excited suspicions that all was not right. The coroner investigated the matter and exhumed the body. He claims that there is an appearance of Neilson's having been poisoned. Peterson is under arrest and confined in jail to await the conclusion of an analysis of the stomach, which will be made to-morrow. The affair creates a profound sensation, as the parties are well known.

Inquest on the Kate Curran Murder.

BOSTON, July 24.—At an adjourned inquest this afternoon, into the murder of Katie Curran by the boy Pomeroy, the surgeon who made the autopsy stated that the body of the girl was mutilated in a most shocking and revolting manner by some sharp instrument. The laborers, who found the remains testified that they were only partly covered with ashes, and that the head was completely separated from the body. The testimony of the officers who examined the cellar, soon after the girl was missed, was to the effect that they thoroughly examined the ash heap but failed to discover anything. Pending the verdict, Mrs. Pomeroy and her other son are held in custody.

Last of the Erie Races.

ERIE, Pa., July 24.—This was the third and last day of the races. In the 2:40 race, purse of $2,750, Abner Rollin's "Magnolia," of Cleveland, won in three straight heats; time, 2:32½, 2:33½ and 2:35. Mrs. C. F. Dunbar's "Lady Hill" was second, changing drivers after the second heat, on suspicion that the mare was held back. J. E. Crawford's "Lady Turpin," of Toledo, was third. The first heat of this race was the best contested one of the season's meeting, "Magnolia" and "Lady Hill" being neck and neck from start to finish.

In the running race there were but four entries, but the heats were well contested; the first being taken by Albert Owens, "Black Walnut," of Moshorontown, Pa., the second and third by T. M. Pendergast's imported stallion "Tar Rover," of Westfield, New York. The winner's time for the one-half mile dash was 57½ and 56.

Jay Cooke & Co.'s Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The dividend of 5 per cent. authorized by the Committee of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., has not yet been paid, the register having doubts of its binding effect upon him. He has, however, proceeded with the necessary calculations, so that there should be no delay in the Court ordered payment. In the meantime the funds in his hands have increased to such an amount as will warrant the payment of 7 instead of 5 per cent. It is expected that he will bring the matter before the Court, when its opinion can be obtained, and if the proper order is made the payment will be proceeded with as early as possible.

Six of those wounded by the explosion on the Spanish steamer Minerva, at Havana, have died, making eight deaths in all by the disaster.

THE IRON INTEREST.

Some Valuable Statistical Matter.

Production of Pig Iron in the United States in 1872 and 1873—Complete Returns from Every State.

[From the Iron and Steel Bulletin, 24th.]

We present herewith full and accurate statistics of the production of pig iron in the United States in 1872 and 1873, derived from returns made directly to the office of the American Iron and Steel Association by the makers, and by the regular correspondents of the association. This exhibit is the most complete of the kind that has ever been given to the country, and its preparation alone has cost the association thousands of dollars.

We briefly summarize the leading facts set forth in the detailed statements which follow, premising them by remarking that our tables do not include abandoned furnaces:

No. of stacks December 31, 1871	571
No. of stacks built in 1872	41
No. of stacks December 31, 1872	612
No. of stacks built in 1873	50
No. of stacks December 31, 1873	662
No. of stacks in blast January 1, 1874	410
No. of stacks out of blast January 1, 1874	252
No. of stacks completed in first 6 months of 1874	11
No. of stacks blast, July 1, 1874	273
No. of stacks building July 1, 1874	53
No. of stacks projected, July 1, 1874	61
Total production in 1872, tons of 2,000 lbs	2,854,558
Total production in 1873, tons of 2,000 lbs	2,868,278
Estimated annual capacity of all finished stacks, net tons	4,500,000
No. of States having furnaces	25
No. of States making pig iron in 1872	24
No. of States making pig iron in 1873	22

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN 1872 AND 1873 BY STATES.

States.	No. of stacks built in 1872.	No. of stacks built in 1873.	No. of stacks December 31, 1872.	No. of stacks December 31, 1873.	No. of stacks in blast January 1, 1874.	No. of stacks out of blast January 1, 1874.	No. of stacks completed in first 6 months of 1874.	No. of stacks blast July 1, 1874.	No. of stacks building July 1, 1874.	No. of stacks projected July 1, 1874.	Make in 1872—Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Make in 1873—Tons of 2,000 lbs.
Maine	1		1	1	1			1			780	
Vermont	1		1	1	1			1			2,000	
Massachusetts	3	1	3	4	3	1		3	1		17,600	21,700
Connecticut	5		10	10	6	4		7	3		22,700	26,977
New York	43	4	47	51	17	34	2	19	4	3	120,150	136,800
New Jersey	6	2	12	13	4	9		4	1		16,858	16,241
Penn	94	10	104	114	58	56	3	58	6	3	1,000,000	1,000,000
Maryland	17		17	17	11	6		11			63,001	65,000
Virginia	5	1	6	7	3	4		3	1	1	21,000	20,000
North Carolina	1		1	1		1					1,072	1,422
South Carolina												
Georgia	6		6	8	3	5		3			2,946	7,501
Alabama	7	1	8	9	3	6		3	1		12,812	25,280
Arkansas												
West Virginia	3	1	4	5	2	3		2	1		20,706	22,956
Kentucky	15	1	16	17	8	9		8	1		37,000	37,000
Tennessee	11	1	12	13	7	6		7			42,464	43,134
Ohio	57	5	62	67	37	30	2	37	3	2	268,000	268,000
Indiana	8		8	8	3	5		3			39,231	37,486
Illinois	14	1	15	16	8	8		8	1		70,000	70,000
Michigan	19	4	23	27	14	13	2	16	2		100,222	122,500
Wisconsin	7	1	8	10	3	7		3	1		6,000	7,148
Minnesota												
Missouri	1		1	1	1			1			1,000	1,000
Oregon												
Total	439	41	480	612	272	340	9	232	41	9	2,854,558	2,868,278

CHARCOAL.

States.	No. of stacks built in 1872.	No. of stacks built in 1873.	No. of stacks December 31, 1872.	No. of stacks December 31, 1873.	No. of stacks in blast January 1, 1874.	No. of stacks out of blast January 1, 1874.	No. of stacks completed in first 6 months of 1874.	No. of stacks blast July 1, 1874.	No. of stacks building July 1, 1874.	No. of stacks projected July 1, 1874.	Make in 1872—Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Make in 1873—Tons of 2,000 lbs.
Maine	1		1	1	1			1			780	
Vermont	1		1	1	1			1			2,000	
Massachusetts	3	1	3	4	3	1		3	1		17,600	21,700
Connecticut	5		10	10	6	4		7	3		22,700	26,977
New York	14	4	17	21	7	14	2	9	4	3	19,852	29,024
Pennsylvania	40	6	45	51	21	30	1	20	4	3	46,626	45,884
Maryland	1		1	1		1					1,000	1,000
Virginia	2	1	3	4	1	3		1	1	1	21,445	20,075
S. Carolina												
Georgia	2		2	2	1	1		1			2,946	7,501
Alabama	7	1	8	9	3	6		3	1		12,812	25,280
Texas	1		1	1		1					1,000	1,000
W. Virginia	2		2	2	1	1		1			590	1,000
Kentucky	14	1	15	16	7	9		7	1		29,000	29,000
Tennessee	10	1	11	12	6	6		6	1		31,094	34,500
Ohio	32	3	35	38	21	17	2	21	2	2	90,622	100,488
Michigan	19	4	23	27	14	13	2	16	2		100,222	122,500
Wisconsin	6	1	8	10	3	7		3	1		27,700	38,880
Minnesota												
Missouri	1		1	1	1			1			1,000	1,000
Oregon											45,500	39,556
Total	189	6	22	262	284	294	10	19	500,393	574,720		

BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE.

States.	No. of stacks built in 1872.	No. of stacks built in 1873.	No. of stacks December 31, 1872.	No. of stacks December 31, 1873.	No. of stacks in blast January 1, 1874.	No. of stacks out of blast January 1, 1874.	No. of stacks completed in first 6 months of 1874.	No. of stacks blast July 1, 1874.	No. of stacks building July 1, 1874.	No. of stacks projected July 1, 1874.	Make in 1872—Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Make in 1873—Tons of 2,000 lbs.
Penna	44	9	3	71	74	74	6	4	4,388,011	430,634		
Maryland	1		1	1	1			1	12,679	8,364		
Virginia												
Ohio	1		1	1	1			1				
W. Va.												
Kentucky									19,846	21,106		
Tennessee									27,607	27,670		
Ohio	30	5	8	46	31	31	8	9	304,121	300,331		
Indiana									39,231	37,486		
Illinois									70,000	70,000		
Michigan									74,857	55,726		
Missouri									1,000	1,000		
Total	83	20	13	134	107	105	22	26	946,913	931,900		

ANTHRACITE.

States.	No. of stacks built in 1872.	No. of stacks built in 1873.	No. of stacks December 31, 1872.	No. of stacks December 31, 1873.	No. of stacks in blast January 1, 1874.	No. of stacks out of blast January 1, 1874.	No. of stacks completed in first 6 months of 1874.	No. of stacks blast July 1, 1874.	No. of stacks building July 1, 1874.	No. of stacks projected July 1, 1874.	Make in 1872—Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Make in 1873—Tons of 2,000 lbs.
Mass									4,350	5,432		
New York	29	1	31	30	6	24	1	6	271,543	267,480		
N. Jersey	6	2	12	13	4	9		4	169,858	162,241		
Penn	94	10	104	114	58	56	3	58	968,463	915,000		
Maryland	4		4	4		4			21,908	28,857		
Virginia	1		1	1		1				1,000		
Total	135	13	151	164	68	96	4	68	1,435,812	1,381,754		

ANTHRACITE COAL AND COKE.

Wisconsin	1		1	2	2				37,500	35,368		
Michigan	1		1	1	1					8,736		
Total	2		1	3	4				37,500	44,004		

PEAT AND CHARCOAL.

Michigan			1	1	1				224	500		

CHARCOAL AND BITUMINOUS COAL.

Virginia	1		1	1	2	1				2,490		

RECAPITULATION.

Charcoal	189	6	22	262	284	294	10	19	500,393	574,720		
Bitum. coal & coke	83	20	13	134	107	105	22	26	946,913	931,900		
Anthracite	135	13	151	164	68	96	4	68	1,360,312	1,337,754		
Ant. coal and charcoal	2	1	1	3	4	4			37,500	44,004		
Peat and charcoal	1		1	1	1	1			224	500		
Charcoal & bituminous coal	1		1	1	2	2	1			2,490		
Total	410	41	50	612	662	673	33	61	2,854,558	2,868,278		

Pennsylvania, with 262 stacks, makes very nearly one-half of all the pig iron made in the country. Ohio comes next making one-seventh of the whole product, with 67 stacks. New York, with 53 stacks, makes over one-tenth of the whole product. These three States and New Jersey make more than three-fourths of the total product. Five Western "paraire" States, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Missouri, made thirteen and one-half per cent. of all that was made in 1873, and two and twelve and one-half per cent. of all made in 1873. It is a singular fact that South Carolina has eight charcoal furnaces and that not one of them was in blast in 1872 or 1873. The lack of capital to operate them and the need of repairs are assigned as the reasons for their long suspension. Fuel and ore of an excellent quality are abundant in their vicinity, and it is scarcely possible that they will all remain much longer out of blast. Two other Southern States, Alabama and Georgia, are making rapid progress in the manufacture of pig iron, for which they possess truly wonderful facilities.

The production of charcoal pig iron increased nearly 75,000 tons in 1873 over the product of 1872, while there was a decrease in the production of both bituminous and anthracite pig iron. In each year named the quantity of anthracite pig iron produced was nearly one-half the total product. The average annual product of the furnaces of the country, in net tons, is as follows: Charcoal, 2,064 tons; bituminous coal and coke, 5,592 tons; anthracite, 6,435 tons.

There never having been any record kept of the quantity of pig iron on hand and unsold in this country from year to year, it is obviously impossible to ascertain accurately the consumption of pig iron in any given year, but a very close approximation can be made by adding the production in that year to the quantity imported. Observing this method, we have the following results for 1872 and 1873:

	Net tons.
Home production of pig iron in 1872	2,854,558
Pig iron imported in 1872	295,967
Total consumption of pig iron in 1872	3,150,525
Home production of pig iron in

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1874.

TILTON is still lacerating himself with his tongue.

THE "independent" press still indulges the bastard virtue of pretense.

WITH the Opposition press, just now, truth is, indeed, "stranger than fiction."

IT BEGINS to look somewhat as though the prosecutor in this great moral inquest had drawn chiefly upon his imagination for his facts.

SUPPOSE it should turn out that TILTON were a man of limitless self-adulation, tempered by a very moderate amount of conscientiousness?

THE Republican party will more than half fight the next campaign on the transportation question—and already the Democracy shrink from the anticipated encounter.

AS EVIDENCE of what the Democratic party can do in the way of reform, TWEED, on the one hand, and the Indiana repudiation plank on the other, are quite significant examples.

THE *Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association* says there are unmistakable indications of an improvement in the iron trade of this country. The demand has slightly increased, and prices are at the bottom.

SENATOR MORTON will deliver his opening speech in the Indiana campaign next week. Of course it will be an able effort, and, to a certain extent, will strike the key-note of the Republican policy of the future.

WAS it not TILTON'S wit that charmed us in his writings, rather than the human nature with which he dealt? Does it not begin to look as though human nature were to him only a sort of indispensable stage-property?

THE opposition press is greatly nonplussed over the fact that the address of the National Republican Congressional Committee is not devoted to a glorification of President GRANT. Why should it be? The Republican party is not composed of toadyists or time-servers. When the hour comes, it will speak, and to the purpose.

HERE is the platform of the Southern "White Leaguers.": "We are for white men in everything, in our public offices, in our stores, in our steamers, on our drays and floats, in our families, and in our fields. Everywhere." Yes: and now, what becomes of the ancient loud, persistent cry that the South was absolutely dependent on the labor of negro slaves?

THE transformations wrought by liberty: At the great camp-meeting at Round Lake, the other day, a distinguished Southern divine recognized, in an earnest and eloquent black preacher from one of the Northern States, a former slave of his. The greeting between them is described as being "exceedingly cordial and pathetic." Let us hope that, to the ex-owner, that was not all.

WE UTTERLY repudiate the idea that the honor of religion or the cause of Christianity is bound up with BEECHER or any other living man. Should he be convicted of being an arrant hypocrite the cause of true religion will not thereby suffer, since this very religion condemns sin in him as well as in every one else, and anybody who can find occasion in the "scandal" to sneer at virtue or piety, is greatly to be pitied and despised.

MR. NELSON, ex-Minister to Mexico, who is thoroughly conversant with affairs in that country, utterly scouts any idea of negotiations being in progress relative to the transfer of Mexican territory, as has recently been stated by Western papers. He says it is certain that any such step would produce a revolution at once. At all events, we have territory enough for the present, and we should strongly be inclined to look upon any proposed addition to its area, as a misfortune to be deprecated and, if possible, averted.

THE statement which appeared in our telegraphic columns of Thursday, to the effect that the White Star line was about to transfer four of its New York and Liverpool steamships to the Philadelphia service, turns out to have been premature The latter port, however, has practically and satisfactorily solved the important problem of how to revive American shipping and commercial interests, and the transfer to her waters of some of the vessels now plying between New York and European ports is probably only a question of time.

NOT very long ago the colony of Victoria, Australia, adopted the policy of industrial protection, and this is what the Melbourne *Argus* has to say of the results which it is achieving:

"Upon every hand our manufactories are extending under the small encouragement offered by the State, and capital is being invested in them that was previously taken out of the country to be invested elsewhere. At the same time we look in vain to discover how under free trade any advantage whatever could be given to the country which would compensate what would be lost by an abandonment of our present fiscal system."

It will soon be the nutting season. Our own free traders are respectfully invited to test the flavor of the kernel of this most interesting and significant statement. It is quite toothsome.

IN HIS recent speech before the Indiana Democratic Convention, Governor HENDRICKS, of that State, alluded to the Democratic Commonwealth of Georgia as one of the green spots in the desert-wasted South. The other day he showed that forty-eight companies of militia in that State, bearing United States arms, drawn from the arsenals of the general government, had refused to carry the national flag. Now comes a "Liberal" magazinist—EDWARD KING—in the August number of *Scribner*, with the declaration that—

"Certainly, reconstruction is null and void in Georgia. Out of 90,000 colored voters in the State scarcely 30,000 voted today. Secret schools are almost unknown outside of cities and towns, and there has not been a Republican inspector of elections since the Democrats assumed power. To judge from the testimony of native Georgians who are Republicans and who have never been suspected of dishonesty or untruth, the negroes are very grossly intimidated, the Ku Klux faction still exist as a kind of invisible empire."

If Georgia is a Democratic oasis, what is its Sahara likely to be?

SOME time ago we expressed the opinion that the prices in iron trade had reached hard pan, and must shortly experience a decided reaction. The tone of the Philadelphia *Press* of Thursday indicates that these views were perfectly correct. That paper says:

"The turn has now squarely made its appearance, and it is somewhat noticeable that an extremely active demand exists at the old prices, but the mills are almost unanimous in refusing to make any concession. One of our most prominent manufacturers received yesterday an order for one thousand tons, to be delivered in the present advanced rate, after the first of September next. This he distinctly refused to fill, on the ground that prices would before that time experience a further advance. Another manufacturer, from the interior of the State, who was in the city yesterday, and to whom prices had not reached bottom, had deferred buying, believing that when the desired decline occurred they could buy as much as would last them for two or three months. The result, however, proved, however, that the mill-men were wide awake, and raised prices at the opportune time."

AN INSTITUTE for young ladies at Mannheim in Germany has lately been afflicted in a strange way. The establishment has long enjoyed a distinguished reputation; founded about fifty years ago by the Grand Duchess STEPHANIE and patronized by the reigning Grand Duchess, it has numbered among its pupils the daughters of wealthy families not only of Germany but of Russia, America, etc. It would seem that the founder of the establishment laid down very strict rules for the regulation of its inmates, rules which Madame AMALIE JUNG who presided over the institute as principal during twenty-five years, found it necessary or at least expedient somewhat to relax for the welfare of the students. Some months ago Madame JUNG having retired, her place as principal was taken by a Countess REYBINDER from Livonia, a lady only twenty-six years old, but of extraordinary energy and disposed by her extreme, some say, her fanatical devoutness, to manage the school in the full spirit of its original constitution. Teachers long employed in the institute were dismissed and others engaged in their places, and various other reforms were introduced designed to conform the establishment to the most orthodox model. Whether in consequence of these changes, or of some other cause, the disease popularly known as St. Vitus' dance has lately prevailed as an epidemic in the school to such an extent as to render a dispersion of the young ladies necessary. In Mannheim the excessive number of religious exercises required of the students is generally believed to have caused the mischief. Of course, these religious exercises would include bodily austerities, works of penance, etc. The report may seem worth repeating as if true it contributes an item in illustration of a subject which was agitated with vivacity in England two or three years ago, and which may have as much practical interest here as elsewhere.

PROSPECT OF PEACE IN CUBA.

If the patriots that is, the insurgents of Cuba are really in earnest in their struggle for independance, they do not take the most obvious means of proving the fact. Even rebels against the Spanish government have seldom been so favored by circumstances as the rebels of Cuba. During the last year Spain has been unable to do anything towards the suppression of the revolt. She needs all her soldiers at home, and her finances are in so miserable a state everywhere, that no money is or has been forthcoming for use in re-establishing her authority in the "ever faithful isle." Under these conditions the Cuban insurgents might surely have been expected to put forth all their might, both because the effort would appear likely to succeed and because such an effort would most clearly evince promptitude and skill in using occasions. In fact, ever since the death of President CESPEDES the prominent rebel leaders have seemed so sluggish and indifferent as, in spite of brave and confident words now and then, to indicate despair of success. Still the struggle is kept up, the boundaries of Cuba Libre are as jealously and fiercely guarded as ever, and the fighting bands in the field have continued to receive reenforcements of fugitives from labor, and, it should seem, of other fugitives in search of peace and comfort beyond the domain of laws and courts.

A report has been for some weeks in circulation which, if true, would satisfactorily account for the apathy which has characterized the rebellion under President CESPEDES' successor, the Marquis de SANTA LUCIA. The Marquis is said to be decidedly Spanish in feeling, and, being so, very desirous of maintaining the Spanish connection with the island, if it can be placed on the right footing. In other words, he favors the insurrection only as warfare upon the abuses by which the Cubans have been oppressed and degraded, and by which Spanish rule over them has been dishonored and made odious. If truly represented, the Marquis' attitude towards Spain is much the same as that of many American patriots towards Great Britain in the early stages of the Revolution; loyal to the mother country and anxious to uphold the integrity of its territory, but concerned also for the rights of the colonists. The President would therefore be ready to end the war, if certain concessions could be secured from Spain. Whether encouraged by recent negotiations with or communications from the Marquis or induced by his knowledge of the hopes, fears and purposes of other prominent rebels, General CONCHA is said to expect an early conclusion of the revolt. This expectation is not believed to rest upon the success of the Spanish arms or upon the surrender of the ragged insurgents to be brought about by starvation. If the report above referred to is founded in fact, the Governor hopes to end the long war through an understanding with the rebel leaders. Remembering that Spaniards and men with Spanish blood in their veins are concerned, one hardly knows how to word the statement with appropriate delicacy. Perhaps the language may be allowed to pass, if we say that the rebel chiefs are to receive a consideration, and that the multitude, the rank and file of Cuba Libre, are to be conciliated by a general amnesty.

By persons who know Cuba well this report is not held improbable. Many of the supporters of the insurrection are Cubans, who, once very rich, have become reduced to poverty, some of them having spent all they had in the war, and others of them having lost their entire property by confiscation. Discouraged by the hopeless struggle, perhaps disgusted by the selfishness of some of their class who have refused to help the cause with their means, after instigating the attempt with their tongues, many of the cubans may, likely enough, be willing to lay down their arms and recognize Spanish authority, in return for their confiscated estates and a full pardon of their treason. Some of them must be very tired of the want and hardships they have had to bear. Nor is it impossible that promises of a removal of old abuses and of better government in the island in future may have much to do with their submission. It is, however, by no means certain, whatever the leaders of the revolt may be inclined to do, that the rebel forces in the mountains and fields will be willing to follow their example. These forces, the army of free Cuba, largely consist of negroes, many of them runaway slaves, and as most of them probably find their present military life not disagreeable, they are, we suspect, too shrewd to accept amnesty without the abolition of slavery. They are hardly prepared to be "pacified" on such terms as, according to the report, General CONCHA is disposed and authorized to grant.

ALL readers, even those most indifferent to agricultural pursuits, are familiar, at least by report, with the ravages of the grasshoppers in the West and of the potato bug everywhere. As yet the grain bug or corn bug is less widely known, though it threatens to become as great a plague as either of the little creatures just mentioned. It would seem also, from the accounts of its doings in the wheat fields of the West, to be much more destructive than "the fly" so well known to the Pennsylvania farmers; called by them the "Hessian fly," farmers in early times having been illpleased that it had been brought into the country by the subjects of the elector of Hesse, whom England hired to fight for her. They know better now adays. At first it seems that the farmers of the West confidently believed the wheat bug a recent importation from foreign parts. But better observers assure us that it is a native of the United States, and especially of the Western States; where the mischief done by it was long limited by the very small quantity of wheat raised in or near its habitate. It is described as a genuine bug, as indicated by its evil odor, the writer apparently connecting it with the chinch (*cimex*). Indeed its popular name is the chinch-bug. It is said to be about of the size of two pin-heads rolled into one, and of a brownish black color. They sometimes appear in such multitudes as literally to cover the ground. They destroy wheat and other grain by sucking out the juice or sap of the stem. In a day or two, or even in a single night they can destroy a field of the finest promise. Having in some places arrived too late, this year, to injure the wheat, they are said to have laid siege in millions to the Indian corn as the next thing most to their taste.

Between chinch bugs, potato bugs, Hessian fly, railroad corporations, etc., some Western farmers would probably read with sympathy the account of the plagues of the ancient Egyptian farmer, contained in a papyrus in the British Museum. "Even before it is ripe, insects devour part of his harvest. Multitudes of rats are in the field; next come invasions of locusts, sparrows alight in flocks on his sheaves. The toll-collector arrives in the district, etc., etc." The passage having been written nearly fifteen hundred years before our era, it shows that the farmers of to-day suffer no new thing. Possibly, also, it shows that the class have always been rather given to complain of their lot.

Of Course it had to come to this at last. That exceedingly unhappy English cotemporary of ours, the London *Saturday Review*, after having roundly berated society in general, pronounced literature a humbug, science a delusion, and all governments snares, in short, having abused everybody and everything, now sadly says: "There are in progress changes beyond the power of man to arrest, and long before our planet drops into the sun, which it certainly will do, it will have become an unsuitable abode for civilized beings." What a happy time the Indians and Caffrarial Africans will have in those disagreeable days to come! But where are civilized people to go to? Will not the *Review* give us a hint? As for the savages, it matters little whether they tumble into the sun or not. Without civilization and trenchant *Reviews* the earth would be a mere incumbrance in the immeasurably vast realms of space.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Rev. J. B. Lucas will preach in Grace Methodist Church, Sharpsburg, on Sabbath morning.

Rev. R. G. Ferguson has accepted the call to become pastor of Butler congregation, United Presbyterian Church.

Rev. J. R. Brittain has been granted a vacation of four weeks by his congregation, Greenville, Lake Presbytery.

The Hebrew paper hitherto called *The Israelite* in Cincinnati, Ohio, is hereafter to be called *The American Israelite*.

The camp-meeting at Bentleysville will be held August 21st, and will be conducted by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. E. A. Brindeley, of Sharpsburg, will preach in the First Methodist Church, South Eighteenth street, on Sabbath morning.

Rev. Samuel Williams, of Castle Shannon, will preach next Sunday morning in the first Baptist Church, South Nineteenth street.

Rev. Alex. Clark has returned from Round Lake camp-meeting. He reports the meeting a grand success in every particular.

Rev. J. R. Mills, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sewickley, is enjoying a good degree of prosperity in his charge.

Rev. E. A. Lacompte, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Syracuse, has received a unanimous call to the Worthen St. Church, of Lowell, Mass.

Rev. A. H. Elcher, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, at McKeesport, is spoken of as one of the most faithful workers in Christ's cause.

The Rev. Henry Boehm, the oldest American Methodist preacher, was one hundred years old June 8th. He has been a preacher seventy-three years.

Rev. Arthur Swazey, a Presbyterian minister of Chicago, preached last Sunday on the probable salvation of virtuous heathen. But then Dr. Patton is ill.

The Baptist Church of Newton, N. J., have called Rev. Simeon Siegfried, of Port Byron, N. Y., known to many in this community, to become their pastor.

Though the Lord will never remember the sins of a believer, to his condemnation; yet the believer himself will always remember them to his humiliation.

Rev. J. J. Murray, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, we learn, will spend Sabbath with his brother, Rev. J. S. Murray, D. D., at Newark, New Jersey.

Divine services are held in St. Mark's Episcopal church, South Eighteenth street, every Sabbath morning and evening. Rev. Mr. Griffith, the newly appointed rector is an assiduous worker.

Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., has just finished building a cottage at Pigeon Cove, Mass., where he has spent most of his summers for twenty years. It is a favorite resort for literary people.

Rev. Thomas Jefferson Scott, M. A., who was sent from the Pittsburgh Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, to India, was honored by the Ohio Wesleyan University with Doctor of Divinity.

The old Catholics of Switzerland are taking steps to constitute a Swiss National Catholic Church, and there appears every probability that the movement will be crowned with success.

Rev. J. H. McCarty, formerly of the Erie Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, now stationed at Jackson, Mich., received the title of D. D. from Adrian College at the late commencement.

Rev. D. H. King, a member of the graduating class at the coming commencement of Waynesburg College, has been called to the pastorate of the C. P. congregation at Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Pa.

Bishop Cummins may now consider himself fairly out of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for he has just been canonically deposed from the ministry of that church, and from the Assistant Bishopric of Kentucky.

Rev. Prof. Swing has commenced a series of sermons in one of the large halls of Chicago. His congregation will occupy the hall until the completion of the large tabernacle building which is to be erected for him.

Two of the Methodist bodies of Canada have agreed upon a basis of union. The first general conference of the united body will meet in Toronto in September. The united Church will number about one hundred thousand.

The Rev. Dr. McCauley, President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, has sailed for Europe to represent the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States at the Wesleyan Annual Conference of Great Britain.

The Rev. J. N. Atwood, in a toast at a recent Universalist anniversary in Massachusetts, gave the following sentiment: "Our fellow-workmen of all churches: they do not raise our flag, but they haul down the flag of our enemy."

The pastor and session of the Parkersburg Presbyterian church, Pennsylvania, have recently taken measures to canvass the entire congregation to solicit each member of the parish to take one or more subscriptions. A goodthought, and one that will tell favorably on every church instituting a similar canvass.

What is called "The Second Union Convention for the Promotion of the Holiness of Life through the Lord Jesus Christ" is now in session at the camp-meeting grounds of the Ocean Grove Association. The object is declared to be "to take steps towards breaking down the barriers of sect between churches." There are about fifty ministers present.

The *United Presbyterian* says: The churches have been suffering both by the gales and fires. Churches were burnt along with other buildings in Chicago, and the storms have been particularly severe on cupolas and spires. In Washington City the spire of the Metropolitan Methodist Church was driven five feet out of plumb; in Lowell a steeple was blown off, and in other places we learn of similar damage.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

O for the sea-girt islands—
Where never wind blows loudly, but they lie
Deep-meadowed, happy, fair with orchard lawns
And bowery hollows crowned with summer sea.

Give thyself utterly away. Be lost.
Choose some one—something; not thyself,
Thou canst not perish, but, thrice greater grown—
Thy gain the greatest whereby loss was most.

"Audi alteram partem!" the evidence is not yet all in.

The government is reducing its laboring force all over the country.

California promises the greatest wheat crop ever known even in that flourishing State.

The war for the nullification of negro suffrage is becoming universal throughout the slave States.

Once more we suggest a rural picnic for Pittsburgh's poor children. What capitalist will second the motion?

It is no matter, but Milwaukee has a ghost that drives a phantom horse attached to an immaterial wagon.

If the opposition press want to defeat the "third-term" project, all they have to do is to give it an enthusiastic support.

The white voters of Mississippi evidently intend, if they can, to frighten the colored electors of that State from the polls.

Similia similibus! A collection of sermons "especially adapted for delivery before inmates of lunatic asylumns" is advertised in England.

Biting hatred. In a recent battle in Spain, some of the Carlist soldiers, who had no bullets, extracted their teeth and fired them at the enemy.

The third annual meeting of the Pork Packers, to be held in Louisville September 9, is exciting much attention in the leading Western cities.

The moral of the Brady salvage business is just this, that the due of the good deed is never diminished by accepting the counsel of the injudicious.

Ananias and Sapphira—beg pardon, we mean the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the New York *World*—are still debating questions of veracity between them.

Muzzle her. The Woodhull is on her devouring way East, and she says she will uncork the vials of her unclean knowledge as soon as she reaches New York.

All the clergymen of Indianapolis, where Beecher's early days were passed, express unbounded faith in him, and believe that he will come out of the ordeal unscathed.

An old iron mine in Salisbury, Connecticut, which has been worked over one hundred and fifty years, recently declared an annual dividend of one hundred and fifteen per cent!

The Angora goat, the most valuable of all the goat family, is now being raised extensively in the Pacific States for its long, silky fleece, and is likely to prove an important industry.

The English liberals have decided on a new departure, which comprises the overthrow of the ecclesiastical power and the establishment of secular education throughout the country.

The kill of cattle the current season along the La Plata is said to be 700,000 below the average. Europe and America will therefore be short that number of Buenos Ayres hides the coming autumn.

A THEORY OF THE SCANDAL.

The Story Told from a New Point of View —Important if True.

(To the Editor of the Daily Graphic.)

Will you permit me to make a statement respecting this deplorable Tilton-Beecher business, which may throw some light upon it? I should never have felt moved to utter a word on the subject were it not that the facts have now become public property, and the incidents I am about to relate may help to form what is greatly needed, a coherent theory of this great scandal. The country is likely to be divided into earnest partizans of Tilton on the one hand and Beecher on the other, but surely there must be a large number of people who have no special partiality for either of those gentlemen, and who wish simply to get at the truth of the affair. The information came into my possession three years ago—how, it is needless to relate. My only object in giving it is to explain the relations of the parties to each other in a much more judicial manner than would be the case if the *ex-parte* statements of either were taken as sole evidence.

When Mr. Tilton and his wife were first married they lived together with a tolerable degree of happiness. But the conditions changed greatly within eight or ten years. The wife, who was an intelligent and clever woman, bore children very rapidly; she has had seven, of whom four are now living. Immersed in maternal and household cares, Mrs. Tilton ceased to be attractive to her husband, over whom in the meantime a great change had come. From the obscurity of a reporter on the *Tribune* he had become the celebrated editor of the greatest religious newspaper in the country; he was moreover an admirable orator, and seemed to have a great and most brilliant career before him. With these changed conditions came changed deportment towards his wife. He manifested a remarkable degree of self-importance; he treated her, my informant says, with great want of consideration, and it is further hinted that he was by no means faithful to his marriage vows. Led away by the flattery of women, he failed to observe that moral code without which the marriage bond loses its sanctity. All this, of course, was extremely mortifying to the high-spirited wife and mother. She resented such treatment. And here let me remark that Mrs. Tilton is said to possess in an unusual degree that craving for sympathy and tenderness which is the marked characteristic of her sex. It is even said that her exactions in this respect amount almost to selfishness. Thus, with extreme sensitiveness on both sides, the ill feeling which Mrs. Tilton could not suppress was met on Mr. Tilton's part with a want of conciliation, which only tended to make matters worse. In this frame of mind Mrs Tilton naturally turned for advice and sympathy to her pastor, to the friend of her husband, to the minister who had married her, to the man to whom she had always looked up with reverence and affection. It seems that Tilton had, about this time, been absent a great deal from home. It was in the winter, and he had seventy engagements for lectures, and consequently was traveling a great deal. Mrs. Tilton carried her bruised heart, her wounded pride, her unsatisfied longings to Mr. Beecher, and in him she found a warm sympathizer. Pity, as is well known, is akin to love, and, if this theory is correct, it led the impulsive, warm-hearted preacher and the sympathetic, craving woman into an intimacy which it is alleged became criminal. This was kept up for some time with the results that are known to the world.

According to my information, the explosion occurred in this wise: Miss Susan B. Anthony (through whom, it is alleged, the story subsequently became public, she relating it to all her female associates) was stopping at Mr. Tilton's house. Tilton had been unusually exasperating in his demeanor towards his wife, and it is said had given her renewed cause for jealousy. She was provoked beyond endurance, and, filled with a desire to humiliate him, in a passionate utterance she told him, in the presence of the guest alluded to, that she had been as faithless to her marriage vows as he had been to his.

A tremendous scene followed. Tilton was furious. Finally the whole story of her intimacy with her pastor came out. The circumstances, as I have depicted them, explain how the story got abroad. The secret, which should have been guarded by Theodore Tilton, Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Tilton, and their mutual friend, Frank Moulton, was first of all babbled about in the clique of woman suffragists, and finally found its way to the public.

In justice to Mr. Tilton, however, it must be stated that up to the date of his last letter he invariably defended his wife. He has denied to everybody but Frank Moulton and Oliver Johnson that anything more occurred than an improper overture from Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton.

The way in which the public regard Tilton is very curious. The body admitted that he was a young man of great promise, a fine orator, an able journalist. But somehow he was always the subject of unfavorable comment on the part of the press. He never did anybody any harm; he never spoke unkindly of any of his cotemporaries; he engaged in no cabals. But somehow he impressed the public and, I am told, the editors as a man who possessed a great deal of self-consciousness and as assuming a position he was not entitled to, to which, in fact, he failed to make full favorable impression on his cotemporaries which his talents certainly seem to entitle him to. He possibly lacked a sense of humor, and thereby showed a want of tact in dealing with the outside public. But the fact remains that while he has a strong case as against Beecher the press of this city is unanimously against him.

So here you have the story—the growing alienation between husband and wife, both of them strongly self-conscious, both erratic

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 24, 1874.

It is in order, to caution our readers and the general public against paying too great heed to the volume of sensational rumors which at this time prevail upon the streets and elsewhere, and which, in a manner as vague as the action which Hamlet, warned from the sentinels, predicts disaster and business failures as likely or possible in the near future.

Precisely this tendency of the popular mind and tongue it is which so frequently hastens or precipitates embarrassments which might in the ordinary course of events be long delayed, and, in the great majority of instances, entirely averted.

That suspicion which "poisons his brothers cup" has ever been productive of evil both in public and private life, and the oft-repeated question of "who next?" is almost certain to whirl into the maelstrom some poor, unfortunate victim, who is struggling manfully with oar and sail against the combined pressure of wind and tide. We make these remarks just at this time for the reason that certain rumors have for a day or two passed from lip to lip during the air, unattributable to any source, but which announce that business difficulties may be looked for in unexpected quarters. A careful and searching investigation on our part has shown these stories to be utterly without foundation, and such being the case, they should be treated with the contumely they deserve.

—There is a close sympathy between the money markets of England and the United States, which is not difficult to account for when the real condition of the markets here and there is accurately known. The rate of interest at the Bank of England has, for some time past, been fixed at 2½ per cent., and the probability is that it will be still further reduced to 2 per cent., owing to the large amount of capital put into circulation by the usual July disbursements. When it is borne in mind that the rate was 9 per cent. less than six months ago, it will be readily understood that unusual disturbing influence must have been at work in the meantime to effect such remarkable changes. Six months ago there was a heavy demand upon England from a host of foreign governments, and to further railroads and other enterprises. These drafts have, in a great measure, ceased, and a strong conservative feeling has taken hold of the minds of English and Scotch capitalists. Less doubtful character are no longer negotiable in England as formerly; speculation of every kind is inadequate, and the plethora of money prevails. The comparatively small amount of British capital now flowing in foreign countries, added to the dullness in general trade, has caused gold to flow towards the Bank of England, and, as a temporary withdrawal of a few millions from the vaults causes an advance in rates, so an increase in the available stock depresses the rate spasmodically.

The same causes operate here to the like results, and they are equally well defined. Trade is uniformly dull; speculation of every kind is dormant, and money is accumulating uncomfortably at all the large cities, causing a plethora of capital for which it is impossible to find employment; and rates, too, rule almost as low as they do in England. The difference is to be merely for those spasmodic changes in the money currents of the world. They have been the direct result of uncertainty, although they are generally traceable to well-defined causes, just as the panic of last October was the direct result of excessive development of railroad enterprises throughout this country. The present depression in England is also due, in a great measure, to this cause, the halt in the demand for rails and other railroad materials, and the cautious policy of capitalists in investing in foreign ventures, restricting the home and foreign demand for money, and creating the exceptional condition of the market, to which we have alluded above.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 24, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
U. S. 6's, 1881	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
5-20's, 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
5-20's, 1865	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
5-20's, 1865, new	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
5-20's, 1867	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
5-20's, 1868	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
10-40's	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
Currency 6's	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
New 5-per cent	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
Registered, 1867	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Western Union Tel	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Pacific Mail	34	34	34	34	34
Adams Express	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
Wells-Fargo Express	74	74	74	74	74
American Express	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
United States Express	50	50	50	50	50
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Erie	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Michigan Central	91	91	91	91	91
Michigan Southern	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Chicago & Northw'n	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Do. preferred	48	48	48	48	48
Rock Island	98	98	98	98	98
St. Paul, common	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Wabash, common	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Ohio and Mississippi	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Union Pacific	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Chicago and Alton	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
Boston, Hartford & Erie	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Harlem	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
C. C. & I. C	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Tennessee, old					
Do. new					
South Carolinas, April	44	44	44	44	44
Do. July					
Missouri 6's	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	69½	69¾
Pennsylvania scrip	102¾	
Reading	35¾	35⅞
United Companies of N. Jersey	124½	125
Oil Creek	5¾	6
Lehigh Valley	66	
Allegheny Valley Railroad	85	90
Central Transportation Company	43¾	43¾
Empire Transportation Company	53¾	
Pan Handle's	67½	69

—Hazard & Montague, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, on 100 shares stock at market price on signing of contract, 30 days, $300@$400; 90 days, $480@$600. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares, 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following distance from the market, all on members New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

June 15, 1874	Puts. Below Market.	Calls. Above Market.
Gold, 30 days for $50	1⅝ @ 2	1⅝ @ 2
Gold, 60 days for $100	2 @ 2½	2 @ 2½
Western U. Telegraph	1½@2¼	2 @ 2½
Pacific Mail	2 @2½	2 @2½
N. Y. Central & Hudson	2 @2½	2 @2½
Harlem	2 @2½	2 @2½
Erie	2 @2½	2 @2½
Lake Shore	2 @2½	2½@3
Northwestern	2 @2½	2½@3
Rock Island	2 @2½	2½@3
M. & St. Paul	1½@2	2 @3
Wabash	2 @2½	2½@3
Ohio & Mississippi	1 @1½	2 @2½
Union Pacific	1 @1½	2 @2½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	2 @2½	2½@3
C. C. & I. C	1½@2	2½@3

Our commission buying puts or calls—every 100 shares.....$8 25
Our commission buying straddles—every 100 shares.....12 50

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 24, 1874.

There was more business apparent on the streets to-day than for some time past. There was every indication of an active market, in the noise and bustle of the streets, the busy merchants and the heavily laden wagons, carts and drays, passing to and fro. The increase in activity seems to be pretty evenly distributed among the various branches of trade, all classes reporting a fair amount of trade, considering the season and the experiences of the past few months.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says of the crop prospect in that vicinity: "The prospects for a splendid crop of fruits and cereals of all kinds has never been better in this latitude. The wheat has yielded a splendid harvest, and corn is tasseling out every where, promising a magnificent crop, while the only crop that is not up to the average is oats. Gentlemen who have traveled in all parts of the Union yesterday declared to a Sentinel reporter that the country is literally groaning under its abundance, and the promises for a fruitful season were never better."

Prices to-day are tolerably steady in most cases, and while there were numerous changes of minor importance there were none that call for especial mention.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river since our last.

Flour, bbls	855	Apples, bbls	31
Cheese, boxes	1,025	Corn sks	1,100
Wheat sks	1,700	Oats, sks	734
Bacon, pcs	900	Bacon, tcs	187
Hay, bales	275	Eggs, pkgs	112
Rye, sks	19	Butter, pkgs	29

The following quotations are rates realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—Transactions were not very extensive in the grain market to-day. Wheat was quiet at yesterday's prices, viz: New red winter $1 25@1 25; old, do, $1 27@1 30; new white $1 22@1 25; old, do, $1 35. Oats are comparatively active at firm prices; we heard of sales of 5,000 bushels for August delivery at private terms. We quote at 65@66c for prime white; 63@66c for mixed. We hear statements that the report of a short crop of oats was very much exaggerated, and the prospects now are that a fair crop will be harvested. Corn was in light supply and transactions were light. Prices were steady at 78@79c for high mixed and yellow; car is very scarce, and there are hardly sufficient transactions to establish prices. We quote nominally at 82@85c. Rye is dull and nominal at 1 05. We note the following sales in round lots:

car oats, Pennsylvania white.....67c
1 car oats mixed.....66c

FLOUR—The market is a trifle easier, but a fair jobbing business was transacted to-day at firmer quotations as follows: St. Louis $9 50@10 50 ₱ bbl; white winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old $7 00@7 25; new do $6 50; rye flour $5 00; buckwheat flour $5 25@5 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat family $8 00; No. 1 red wheat $7 60; No. 2 red wheat $7 30; in sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY—The market is in much better supply, the receipts by rail to-day being 275 bales, making 600 bales for the past three days. Prices are lower, and we quote prime timothy hay at $26@28 on track; from store, $25 00@28 00; mixed $20 00@22 00. On the 1st inst. we shall market there were 20 loads, or hay this morning, which sold, as reported, for $19 00@20 00; $18 50@20 00; No. 2, $14 00@15 00; mixed, $20@22 00. The hay offered was mainly of the higher grades. Straw $10@12 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is more active and firmer. Bran has advanced to 90c@$1 00; middlings are steady; at 1 00@1 05; mill run $1 00@1 00; chopped feed $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt. We note sales of 1 car bran, to arrive, at 95c; 1 car middlings at $1 50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—There is no accumulation of choice butter in the market, and offerings of fine are in light supply and neglected. We quote 23@25c per ₱ for choice, with fine grades at the latter figure; medium 19@20c; common 16@17c.

BEANS—The market is steady. Prime white beans are quoted at $2 50@2 75; medium $2 00@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new, are quoted at 11@12c ₱ lb; choice peaches 13c ₱ lb; mixed 9@10c; blackberries 10c.

EGGS—Under the influence of free receipts the market was a shade lower. We quote at 18c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 68@70c; No. 2, 55@60c; mixed, 50@55c.

HIDES—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 2½@3c ₱ gl; old stock, 1½@2c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Quotations are at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Bermudas $2 50@2 75 ₱ box.

ENGINE SAND—Receipts are very free to-day, and trade active at $2 50 ₱ bushel for choice.

POTATOES—The market is steady. We quote choice potatoes at $4 50 ₱ barrel; small potatoes $3 50@4 00.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

APPLES—Are in fair supply and the market is moderately active at 2 00@4 00, as to quality; choice Harvest apples would bring $4 50 ₱ in market.

BLACKBERRIES—There is a free supply, and the market is active at $1 00@1 25 ₱ bucket; ₱ stand $6 00.

PEACHES—There is a somewhat better supply, and prices are a shade lower. We quote at $5 00@5 50 ₱ bushel, as to quality and condition.

PEARS—We quote at $3 00 ₱ box. Supply small, and not very much doing.

WHORTLEBERRIES—There are a few whortleberries in market, which wholesale readily at $6 50 ₱ bucket.

WATERMELONS—The supply of watermelons is free at $25 00@35 00 ₱ hundred; Cantelopes $12 00@15 00 ₱ hundred.

VEGETABLES—The market is abundantly supplied and trade is fairly active. We quote cabbages at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl; tomatoes $1 50@2 00 ₱ bu; cucumbers $3 00@4 00 ₱ box; onions $5 00@6 00 ₱ bbl; green peas $3 00@4 00 ₱ bu; new beans $2 50@3 00 ₱ bx. Under the influence of the favorable weather the prospects for production of garden stuff, prices tend downward.

GROCERIES.

There was a moderate trade movement in groceries to-day at unchanged prices. Dispatches from the East reported that the sugar market had again become firmer in New York, and that coffees were still excited there. The markets here were firm in sympathy with these movements. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees. ₱ lb.
Oolong...25c@$ 85
Fancy.....30@ 40
Choice.....27@ 30
Prime.....24 @ 26
Good.....22 @ 24
Java.....31 @ 33

Roasted Coffees.
Rio, in papers.....29 @ 30
Loose.....28@
Roasted Java.....40 @ 45

Sugars.
Standard A.....10⅝@
Granulated.....10⅝@
Standard extra C.....10⅜@
Standard hards.....11 @
Family extra C.....9¾@
American extra C.....9¼@

Teas.
Young Hyson.50c@$1 00
Gunpowder.....50c@$1 25
Imperial.....50c@$1 00
Japan.....55c@$1 00

Oolong.....25c@$ 85
Fancy.....45@1 00
Choice.....35@ 40
Prime.....40c
Demerara.....10@10c

Syrups.
Ex. white drips.....@75c
Choice drips.....@65c
Lower grades.....45@50c

Rice.
Choice Carolina.....9@9¼
Patna.....8@8¼c
Rangoon.....6¼@

Raisins.
Layer, ₱ box.....$1 25
Valentia, ₱ lb.....13 @14c
Currants.....7½@ 8c
Prunes.....10½@11c

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is firm at unchanged prices. Dealers are talking of a rise in hams and mess pork, but no advance has been made in any article. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams ₱ lb, 15c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 10½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 13½c; clear ribbed, canvassed, 17½c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $2 80; hams, sugar cured, 14½@15c; shoulders, do, 11c; short rib sides, do, 11½c; clear sides, do, 12c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $22 00; prime leaf lard, in tes, ₱ lb, 13½c; refined do, in packages, in tcs, do, 13½c; ½ bbls, do, 14c; buckets, do, 14½c; in 3 lb caddies, do, 15½c; in 5 lb caddies, do, 15c; in 3 lb pails, do, 15½c; in 5 lb pails, do, 15c; in 6 lb pails, do, 15½c.

FISH—Dealers report trade in this line moderate, with a good demand for new mackerel. Prices are a little lower, as follows:

No. 1 Halifax salmon		Medium do	$5 00
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$25 00	Lake trout	7 25
No. 1 mess do	25 00	White fish	7 25
No. 1 shore, do	21 00	Lake herring	7 25
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Potomac herring	6 75
No. 1 bay	17 00	Shad	6 75
Extra No. 2	14 00	Potomac herring,	
No. 2 bay	12 00	hlf bbls	3 63
No. 3 large	10 00	Mackerel, shad, hlf	
Georges codfish, ₱ 100	6 50	bbls	7 00

CANNED OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@13c ₱ gal; in carlots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—We quote extra winter strained at 80@82c ₱ gallon; summer 80@85c. No. 2, 68@72c. Demand active very light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7c ₱ lb for prime and 6½c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—X $8 00@9 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass English ale, in kilderkins of 32 gallons, $24 00@26 00; bbls, 36 gallons, $28 00@30 00; hhds, 54 gallons, $32 50@35 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases, 4 doz bottles, $7 50@8 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $7 50@8 00 ₱ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $7 50@8 00 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

BROOMS—The market firm, and a shade higher. We quote alcohol at $2 10@2 15 ₱ gallon; High wines firm at $1 00@1 05 ₱ gal.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined 4¼@4½c; common 3½@3¾c; black lead 3c; arsenic 3c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75@2 00 ₱ dozen; medium, $2 00@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet. We note sales of Hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c ₱ lb.

BASKETS—Bankers Pocket baskets, as follows: ¼ cane $1 50 ₱ doz; ½ do cane $3 00; 1-5 cane $5 50; 5-8 cane $20 00; 10-5 boxes 40c ₱ lb. Market steady and demand good.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½@10c; butter crackers 9c; water crackers 7c ₱ lb.

PAPERS—Baling papers 4@5c ₱ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@11c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@5c; fell papers 1¾@4c; straw, news, 1¾@1½; rag, news, 12½@13c; book papers 8@18c ₱ lb.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

SHOT—Cotton at 2¼@2¾ ₱ lb and woolen at 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots at $1 65@1 80.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is steady. Staves matched with heading are quoted at $30@35 ₱ thousand; city made barrels are quoted at $1 55@1 60; country $1 45@1 50. We note a recent sale of city made at $1 62, which is regarded as an outside price.

WOOL—There is a little more activity in the wool market to-day, and quite a movement took place in sales from dealers to manufacturers. These sales were generally on private terms. Prices at which dealers are purchasing are unchanged, as follows:

Combing	56@58c
Tub washed	45@48c
Pulled wools	35@38c
Unwashed	30@34c
Fine fleece	44@46c
Medium	42@44c
Common fleece	34@37c

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The package trade was moderately active in many departments, but jobbing branches continued quiet. Cotton goods steady at unchanged prices. Cotton flannels in good demand, and some leading makes sold up to receipts. Silk band prints continued active. Wool flannels, blankets and fancy cassimeres in fair request. Hosiery showed an improvement.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—Cotton quiet at 16½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 58@60c. Oats quiet at 45c. Pork—demand fair at $21 00. Bacon—demand fair; shoulders 12½c; clear rib 13½c; clear 13½c. Sugar cured hams 15@c; plain 14@c. Bulkmeats—demand fair and prices unchanged. Provisions very strong. Lard unchanged. Butter unchanged. Coffee nominal. Whisky firmer at $1 00.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee $1 19; No. 2 $1 15@$1 15½; seller August $1 13½; seller September $1 08. Corn—market steady; No. 2 56c. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed 54c; Rye nominal; No. 1 96c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 24.—Cotton steady, with a moderate demand; middling 16¾c. Flour, corn and oats dull and unchanged. Lard 13½@14¼c. Bacon 9@9½@11½@13½c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 24.—Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee club sold at $1 35. Corn dull; low mixed 74c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 25, 1874.

REMARKS—There is little new to report in the oil trade, except a slightly increased firmness on the part of holders, which is not significant, however, to prevent heavy transactions on the basis of yesterday's figures—about 12,500 barrels having changed hands at Parkers. Some dealers are looking for an improvement, in prices about the close of the month, and a movement in that direction may be caused by the settlement for the July deliveries; but whether such a movement will be anything more than a transitory one, is extremely doubtful.

CRUDE.

Crude is now held at 99@99c for immediate shipment on board cars; United at wells 75c. The following sales are reported from

PARKERS:

6,000 bbls United, at wells.....75 @
6,500 bbls United, at wells.....77½@

SMITH'S FARM.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad station at 95c per bbl; at wells 93c; market dull.

REFINED.

The refined market is weak and there is not much doing. We quote carbon oil in car lots at 9½@10c f. o. b. cars at works.

New York—The market is a trifle firmer. Refined is quoted at 10c spot and first half of August. Sales of 9,000 bbls are reported at quotations, and 15,000 for Philadelphia delivery at 11⅝c first half of August, and 12c last half do. 4.

Philadelphia—The market is quiet, and a shade lower. We quote refined spot at 11⅜c; August 11⅝@12c.

OIL BARRELS

are active; city $1 55@1 60; country $1 45@1 50.

PETROLEUM REVIEW—The *Courier* says: The market was quiet, but there was a steady feeling. In the market below there was considerable doing—in the former quotations, closing steady. Sales:

1,800 bbls upper road, spot	$1 05		
3,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 03		
6,500 bbls Parkers, United at wells	77½		
6,000 bbls Parkers, United, at wells	75		

NEW YORK, July 24.—Crude and refined are a trifle firmer. Refined 12½c for July; cases 16½@17c; naphtha 75c@$1. Sales of 5,000 barrels crude in bulk at 9c; 4,000 barrels refined for July 13½c; 5,000 do first half of August 12½c. For Philadelphia delivery the market was more active and unsettled; refined held at 11¾@12c July; sales of 10,000 barrels deliverable August 1st to 15th at 11¾@11 90; 5,000 do, August 25th to 30th at 12c.

ROUSEVILLE, July 24.—The market is quiet and dull at 92½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 24.—The market is steady, with sales of 1,000 barrels crude at a trifle firmer. Refined 12½c for July; cases 16½@17c; naphtha 75c@$1. Sales of 5,000 barrels crude in bulk at 9c; 4,000 barrels refined for July 13½c; 5,000 do first half of August 12½c. For Philadelphia delivery the market was more active and unsettled; refined held at 11¾@12c July; sales of 10,000 barrels deliverable August 1st to 15th at 11¾@11 90; 5,000 do, August 25th to 30th at 12c.

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TITUS

CITY MATTERS.

Arm Broken.

Yesterday afternoon a little girl of about twelve years, daughter of Mr. Wm. Cassiday, residing on Jefferson street, Allegheny, fell off a fence and broke her arm.

Barnes Safes.

Three of the celebrated Barnes' safes, that had successfully withstood the intense heat in the great fire in Allegheny, were on exhibition yesterday on Fifth avenue and attracted much attention.

In Bankruptcy.

J. & A. T. Doutbett, of Allegheny, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, in the United States District Court. Nicholas Smith, of this city, has filed a similar petition, and both have been referred to Register Harper.

Castle Shannon Camp Meeting.

The Board of Directors of the Castle Shannon Camp Meeting Association want a suitable person to take charge of the boarding house. Information can be had by calling at the Castle Shannon Railroad office, Wood street, or from the Board of Directors at their meeting on Thursday, at 5 P. M., at the above named office.

Allegheny City Property.

The City Property Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon and had under consideration the awarding of the contract for the plumbing for the beating City Hall. No conclusion was arrived at, and the committee adjourned to meet again last evening. The meeting this evening, however, no quorum was present, and the meeting was not held.

Edgewood in the Woods.

The residents of Edgewood had a grand time yesterday, in Hutchinson's grove. A pic-nic, composed mainly of the residents of the neighborhood, was projected by a few of the ladies, and carried out to the fullest and heartiest enjoyment of all. The sports and recreations common to such occasions were freely indulged in, and at 6 o'clock the supper were served, in superb style. The pic-nic was one to be remembered for its unalloyed pleasure.

Mother and Child Drowned.

Mrs. Reese, residing in the Fourteenth ward, of this city, was crossing the Monongahela river, opposite Fayette city, on Wednesday evening, when an accident occurred, which resulted in the death of herself and an infant child. They were in a skiff with the parents of Mrs. R., and in attempting to shift it, through the party, into the river. Mrs. Reese and child were drowned, but the others were rescued.

The Allegheny Water Supply.

The old engine at the Allegheny Water Works, which gave out on Thursday night, was yesterday thrown entirely out of service by Superintendent Paul, the amount of good it did, not commensurate for the time and trouble required to keep it going. Mr. Paul states that the supply of water is now increasing slowly and that, by prudent economy in the use of water on the part of the people, will prove adequate to all the necessities of the city.

The Park Concert.

The concert of the Great Western Band in the North Park, Allegheny, last evening, was a complete success and a most enjoyable affair. The music, we need not say, was admirable and the crowd in attendance was very great. It seemed that the major part of the population of the city was in the park, and every one seemed to be in concert to enjoy the music. It is a pleasure that will bear very frequent repetition.

Seal of the Board of Health.

The Board of Health have adopted a seal of handsome design. In its center is the old Fort Pitt block house with the inscription "A. D. 1764, Old Bouquet." Then the outer edges are the words "The Board of Health of the City of Pittsburgh."

The adoption and use of a seal was rendered necessary from the fact that frequent calls are made from abroad for certificates of marriages and deaths.

The Crusaders.

The Women's Temperance Union held a meeting last evening at the Third Methodist Church, Fifth avenue and Marion street. Thomas Tutell's band was in attendance, and addresses were made by Miss Hailer and by Miss Sewell, of Ohio. The meeting adjourned to Bluff street, where open air services were had.

This afternoon a meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held, to take certain important steps in connection with the constitution of the Union.

The Water Works.

The Water Committee is called to meet at the New Water Works, this forenoon, at ten o'clock, to investigate charges of alleged overestimates allowed by the Civil Engineer, Mr. Kennedy, to the contractor for Hiland avenue and Brilliant Hill reservoirs, Mr. C. Howard. The committee will take the 8:40 train, this morning, for Brilliant station. The figures showing or tending to show overestimates are given on one hand, and denied on the part of the contractor. The committee should "probe the matter to the bottom."

The Fifth Avenue Bank Building.

The new building for the accommodation of that flourishing young institution, the Fifth Avenue Bank, now being erected at the corner of the avenue and Grant street, is fast progressing toward completion. The walls for the third story are up and the massive and handsome iron front is nearly in position. The room is a light and airy half basement story which will be rented out. The first floor will be occupied exclusively by the bank, the second floor by the German American Insurance Company and the fourth floor will be a handsome hall.

Arm Cut Off.

On Thursday a man named Wm. Thompson, employed by Alexander Herrin, at Sandy Creek station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was mowing with a machine, when he was thrown from his seat and fell in front of the knives. His right arm was entirely cut off below the elbow, and the left arm was also partially amputated. Surgeons were summoned and performed a second amputation of the right arm, beside taking out a portion of the bone of the left forearm and amputating the second finger of the left hand. The patient was doing well at last accounts.

Another Suit.

Yesterday, at the Mayors office another suit was instituted against Thomas Owens, for continuing the blasting on Forbes street. Officer Reaser served the summons on Owens and he reported at the Mayor's office. Acting Mayor McMasters read the ordinance to the defendant and told him intended to put to enforce it. It prohibits blasting within the city limits, without a permit in writing from the Mayor and this permit is to be issued under certain severe conditions. The defendant was informed that the ordinance would not be tolerated any longer as the people in the neighborhood were afraid for their lives.

The Sheriff's Sales.

In another part of this paper will be found an official communication from John H. Hare, Esq., Sheriff of the county. It is worthy of remark that these sales are the largest, so far as the number of properties is concerned, ever attempted at one time in this county. The list is not a pleasant one to contemplate, in that it is mainly the result of business complications, growing out of the depressed condition of the industries of the country. The Sheriff, however, has no option in the matter, and must tell his story to the public, as the properties advertised are to be sold by the Sheriff on Monday next, the 27th instant, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the Court House.

Another Fatal Accident.

Coroner McCallin yesterday held an inquest over the body of Hiram Wade, who was accidentally killed on Thursday at Hays' coal tipple, near Six Mile Ferry, South Side. Mr. Robinson was superintending the erection of a tipple and while walking over the trestle work, he fell a distance of about thirty feet in height into a barge filled with broken stones. Both his legs, one arm and ribs were broken and the skull was fractured. Medical assistance was promptly rendered, but the patient died about ten hours afterwards. Deceased, who was a brother of Captain Robinson of the tow-boat "Tom Dodsworth," leaves a wife and seven children. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Chautauqua Lake S. S. Assembly.

Much interest is felt by those interested in sunday School matters, in the Sunday School Assembly which begins at Chautauqua Lake, on August 4. We may state, in connection with the matter, that the fare from Pittsburgh to Marysville and return to those who buy excursion tickets, has been reduced to $8 35; or, if one hundred or more tickets are purchased at one time the price will be only $6 25. It will be seen from the above rates that it will be necessary for the committee to know in advance how many are going. Persons who intend to go should leave their names at the office, or at S. Hamilton & Co.'s., 51 Fifth avenue at as early a date as possible, as tickets at the low rate will have to be purchased through the committee.

The Next Grand Jury.

The following named persons have been summoned to serve as Grand Jurors for the September term of the Quarter Sessions:

Geo. Bard, wagonmaker; A. L. Robinson, gent; James Morehead, moulder; John M. Blair, coal agent; James Giles, sand merchant; Alex. Caiman, clerk; Adam Halman, policeman; James Barr, engineer; Charles Rohlmeyer, merchant; Michael McEvoy, laborer; Robert Miller, blacksmith; Charles Lockhart, gentleman; George A. Fahney, farmer; James P Lane, miller; Alexander Bradley, manufacturer; J. Latshaw, painter; Wilson Whitesell, farmer; D. F. Kelly, manager; George Montgomery, policeman; Wm. H. Whitehead, photographer; John Linckman, tanner; E. S. Huntzman, merchant; Abednego Folly, pudler; George F. Larimer, machinist.

The Death From Suffocation.

Yesterday we stated that at an early hour in the morning a man had been suffocated while cleaning out a privy vault on Penn street. The name of the deceased was George Bougal. He was a German, who had been in this country about year and a half. He was about thirty-seven years of age a leaves a wife, but no children. At the time of the fatal occurrence he was engaged with others, in cleaning out a vault at No. 803 Penn street. The well was some twenty-five feet deep, and had been nearly cleaned out. Bougal, against the protest of the others with him, went into the well after a tool that had been dropped in. When about halfway down he swooned, went out, and fell from the bucket. His body was soon after drawn out, but death had already taken place. An inquest was yesterday morning, and a verdict rendered of death from inhaling noxious gasses.

An Important Contract.

It will be seen by reference to our report of the proceedings of the Board of Health, that tout body has made an important contract to insure the prompt removal of all dead animals, condemned meats, &c., from the city limits. The contract is with Mr. E. Czarenkie, and extends for a period of five years. The city is in no way to be responsible for any expenses except for the removal of dead animals whose owners cannot be found. This will only be as to dogs and cats, and the expense will be much less than heretofore, while the removal will be more prompt. The contractor is to remove carcasses within six hours of notice or they will be removed at his expense. He gives bond in the sum of $3,500 for the faithful performance of the agreement. The charges for the removal of dead animals are to be paid by the owners and the prices are fixed by the contract as follows: For each horse, ox, mule or cow, five dollars; for each hog, calf or goat, two dollars, and for each dog or cat, fifty cents.

DEBT OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

The Proposed Increase Thereof--Statement of the Controller.

As the debt of Allegheny city has not yet reached the constitutional limit of seven per cent. upon the assessed value of the property, and as it has become necessary to increase the debt, the mode of increase pointed out by the act of April 20th, 1874, is now being followed. The following statement has been filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions, as a preliminary step:

I, James Brown, Controller of the city of Allegheny, do hereby submit the following statement, showing the indebtedness of the city of Allegheny on the first day of July, A. D. 1874, the amount of the last preceding valuation of the taxable property in said city, the amount of debts which the Councils of said city have by ordinance voted to incur, the form, number and date of maturity of the obligation to be issued therefor, and the amount of the annual tax levied and assessed to pay said indebtedness.

INDEBTEDNESS.

First—Municipal bonds	$ 47,000 00
Manchester bonds	10,000 00
Renewal bonds	117,000 00
Wharf improvement bonds	28,000 00
City Park bonds	180,000 00
Water main extension bonds	403,000 00
Railroad compromise bonds	229,000 00
Sewerage bonds	287,000 00
Refunding sewer bonds	140,000 00
Troy Hill Improvement bonds	50,000 00
Floating debt	16,046 59
Total debt	$1,512,046 59
From which deduct the amount in city Treasury, July 1st, 1874	$155,587 96
Revenue from taxation applicable for the redemption of Park bonds	20,000 00
	$ 205,587 96
	$1,306,458 54

Second—The amount of last preceding assessed valuation of the taxable property in said city was fifty-four millions, six hundred and ninety-five thousand, three hundred and seventy-two dollars and thirty-four cents ($54,695,372 34).

Third—The amount of debt to be incurred, one hundred and five thousand dollars ($105,000).

Fourth—Form of obligations to be issued, their number and maturity: 105 registered bonds for $1,000 each, maturing on the first day of July, A. D. 1884, principal and interest payable in coin.

Fifth—The amount of the annual tax levied and assessed to pay said indebtedness: Ten thousand five hundred dollars ($10,500).

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual Convention at Shippensburg, August 11th and 13th--The Programme.

We are indebted to Mr. James L. Harrison, chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Teachers' Association, for a copy of the programme for the twenty-first annual convention, to be held in the Cumberland Valley State Normal school, Shippensburg, Pa., August 11th and 13th, inclusive. The programme is a very comprehensive one, has been carefully prepared for, and embraces topics of great interest to the educators of the State. Below we give a summary of the exercises:

Tuesday, 11th—Address of Welcome, by George P. Bedrd, A. M. Reply by James L. Harrison. Addresses and miscellaneous business. Afternoon—Inaugural Address, by Geo. J. Luckey, President of the Association. Educational Antiquess, by Edward Shippen, Esq. The Teacher and Interpreter, by Rev. C. L. Eltenfelt. Evening—Co-education of the sexes, by T. Jefferson Duncan. Geometry, by Robert Curry, A. M., Deputy Superintendent.

Wednesday, 12th—Vocal Culture in our Public Schools, by J. W. Shoemaker. Reports of Committees of Natural Science to Popular Education, by C. F. Himes, Ph. D. Afternoon—Technical Education, by Alex. Woods, LL. D. Local supervision of Schools, by B. F. Shaub, A. M. Dismission. Should the Law Establish State Uniformity in Text Books? Affirmative, H. W. Fisher, Esq.; negative, Henry Houck, Esq. Evening—Address, Salvation, by Miss H. L. D. Potter, of Boston. The Money Value of Education, by Rev. George P. Hays, D. D.

Thursday, 13th—The Importance of Literary Culture, by J. Willis Westlake, A.M. The Schools of the Future, by Andrew Burtt, A.M. The Wants of the Schools, by J. M. Bell, Esq. Afternoon—High Schools, by M. N. Horton, A. M. The Qualifications of Successful Teachers, by E. Kast, Esq. Evening—Education Under the New Constitution, by Hon. J. P. Wickersham, LL.D., State Superintendent. Short addresses by prominent educators.

Friday, 14th—Recreation and Social Reunion. The programme will be interspersed with singing and elocutionary exercises. The singing will be by the Allegheny Quartette, elocutionary exercises, by Prof. Shoemaker, Philadelphia, Mrs. Anna T. Randall Diehl, Philadelphia, Miss Rose McCully, Pittsburgh, and other distinguished elocutionists.

Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of teachers and others who may attend the sessions of the Association.

THE SAWMILL RUN STRIKE.

What the Miners Say on the Subject.

Reference has already been made to the strike among the coal miners employed in some of the Sawmill Run pitts. The *Labor Tribune* of this week gives the following:

"A miner, who does not sign his name, writes from the Plank Road mines, Sawmill Run, and states that Gormley's men are satisfied that two dollars per hundred bushels will be paid after next week, and Fox's and Carr's, two dollars and a half. The old price has been three dollars, and only work enough to make a dollar a day for nine months past. Hartley has offered three dollars, over a one and a half inch screen. Seekers for work are continually at work, but the opportunity for the above place until the question of wages is settled. Hartley's men are supplying the contract in the meantime, and Mr. Negley works it fairly, have offered to help them out.

We have since received the following communication on the subject:

It appears that Hartley's men had accepted the three cents per bushel, and gone to work. And Mr. Gray notified his men some two weeks ago, to come down to the same figure, but the men couldn't see it, and positively refused to accept the generous proposition, and there being considerable demand for coal at the mills the wishes of the men were fully complied with, and they were allowed to continue to work at their old price, namely three and a half cents per bushel, being a half cent better per, taking the selling price of coal for our basis. But this victory of the men threatens to be of short duration for the improvement of West Pittsburgh has in some way interfered with the working of Pallar's mill, hence there is not much demand for coal there just now. Another attempt is made to bring the price down to three cents. Long's pit men were notified on Saturday and the low pit boys, smelling a rat, took the hint and turned out en masse, and held a meeting in the Miners' Hall, and it was a rouser, one that reminds us of some of those days and years gone by before the dark cloud of the panic cast its shadow over our Union sky, which fully demonstrates that the Union spirit is not dead in Saw Mill Run, neither so sound asleep, but can feel a pinch when it hurts pretty well.

At the above mentioned meeting it was unanimously agreed not to resume work until they get their old price, and if the sacrifice of men to have their work again. Time, the great arbitrator of all events, will determine what the results will be, but however it may turn out, the men at present are very enthusiastic and determined to fight it to the bitter end.

EIGHTH WARD ELECTION.

Trouble at the Polls--Talk of a Contest.

An election took place yesterday in the Eighth ward to fill the vacancy in the Select branch of Councils caused by the resignation of George B. Chalmers. The candidates were Dr. Guy McCandless, Republican nominee, and Adam S. Bright, Independent. The race was quite an exciting contest, over four hundred votes being polled. Mr. McCandless was elected by ninety-seven majority, the vote standing:

McCandless.....253
Bright.....156

There is talk of a contest because of the alleged illegal vote of the inspector, during the count of the votes of Bright upon the floor, whereupon a scrimmage took place, as cannot be said, but it caused such a feeling that the window's were broken in. Another trouble occurred when a man named Askin, a drunken old man named John Askin. Askin, it appears, was troublesome throughout the day, and was arrested by Officer Wagner, who was on duty at the polls. He had been put off several times and was still quarrelsome. Constable Slingmeyer ordered him off, and Askin took hold of the officer's coat and tore it from him. He was taken to the Central station house, but soon after a deposit of $30 was left for his appearance, and he was released.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Organization of the Treasurer's Department.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Thursday says: We understand the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at their meeting yesterday, completed the organization of the treasurer's department by the following appointments to take effect August 1, 1874: Rayard Butler, treasurer, in place of Samuel J. Hodll, deceased; Benjamin F. Gowen, John D. Taylor, assistant treasurer, in place of Rayard Butler, elected treasurer; Benjamin F. Gowen, assistant treasurer, in place of